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SURVEY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ALONG THE EXISTING AND P--ETC(U)

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SURVEY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
ALONG THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED LEVEES ON
KASKASKIA ISLAND IN RANDOLPH COUNTY,
ILLINOIS, AND STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY, MISSOURI

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Report Prepared By
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November, 1975

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Report submitted to the Corps of Engineers,
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of the provisions of Contract No. LMSSD 75-2769

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An archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted in 1979 along existing and proposed Kaskaskia Island and Levees in Ste. Genevieve Co., MO. and Randolph Co., IL. An estimated 1500 acres of the total 2900 acres 100' inside and 600' outside the existing and proposed levees were covered. It is impossible to adequately assess the value of a site without knowing the potential of the undisturbed subsurface.		

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Consequently each of the 42 sites reported here is assumed to be valuable until proven otherwise. Due to limitations of pedestrian survey, there may be sites within the right-of-way that are not included in this report. Such sites would be buried deep enough for the plow to miss; consequently no surface materials would be present. In addition due to unfavorable field conditions (not all fields could be rechecked), surface materials could easily have been missed. Therefore it is recommended that an archaeologist be present during levee construction.

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I. Introduction

An archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted between May 4 and June 7, 1975, along existing and proposed Kaskaskia Island levees in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, and Randolph County, Illinois. An estimated 1500 acres of the total 2900 acres 100' inside and 600' outside the existing and proposed levees were covered. At that time the amount of walkable land was hindered by crops, water, silt deposits, weeds and sloughs. Consequently the survey was resumed between August 4 and August 22, 1975, after crops had been harvested, standing water had been reduced and surface silt deposits had been eliminated by fall plowing. The August survey added an estimated 700 acres to yield an estimated total coverage of 2200 acres. The 700 acre difference (between the proposed 2900 acres and the 2200 acres actually walked) represents mainly slough areas that can never be covered by pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey of Kaskaskia Island is considered to be complete.

The survey discovered 42 new sites and 6 loci of materials within a previously recorded site (11-R-324). Nine of these sites, including 11-R-324, fall within the French Colonial District, an extensive area that has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

II. Prehistoric Cultural Context

The information presented here is a brief summary of the current interpretation of the cultural sequence in the Illinois

area. The archaeological understanding of the entire prehistoric period is quite incomplete because to date very few occupations have been completely, or even partially, excavated. There simply is not enough data to provide details of the scope and range of variation within the prehistoric period. For Kaskaskia Island area in particular, with the exception of the Common Field site (23-StG-100) on the adjacent floodplain, the prehistoric data is limited to the pedestrian survey results reported here.

Paleo-Indian Occupation:

Archaeological remains predating 8,000 B.C. are rare in the Midwest and consequently little is known about the earliest inhabitants of the Mississippi River Valley in the Kaskaskia Island area. The Paleo-Indian way of life is inferred mainly from western portions of North America where reported and excavated sites have indicated a lifestyle that included adaptation to a plains environment and exploitation of now extinct big game animals such as the mammoth. The woodland environment of the Illinois-Missouri area no doubt necessitated a way of life that differed somewhat from that traditionally known as Paleo-Indian; but any evidence of Paleo occupations in the Kaskaskia Island area was no doubt destroyed by the torrential flooding that filled the Mississippi River Valley during the melting and recession of the Valdres Substage (Wisconsin glaciation). To date no evidence of occupation predating 8,000 B.C. had been reported for the Kaskaskia Island area.

Archaic Occupation:

Archaic occupations (8,000-500 B.C.) in the woodlands of the Illinois-Missouri area are presently thought to represent a mixed hunting and gathering economy undergoing a series of adjustments to local environments during changing climatic conditions. Around 8,000 B.C. the climate was damper and cooler than today; by 4,000 B.C. the climate had gradually become warmer and drier; and after 2,000 B.C. it became cooler again until by 500 B.C. conditions were similar to those of today. Traces of Archaic occupation in the Illinois-Missouri area occur most frequently in the upland areas or in rockshelters at the base of the bluff; although occasional identifiable Archaic tools, mainly projectile points such as the one from 11-R-342 (on Kaskaskia Island), are found on floodplain areas.

The Modoc Rockshelter (11-R-5), on the eastern edge of the Mississippi River Valley, about 2 miles south of Prairie du Rocher (and 8-9 miles northwest of Kaskaskia Island), was excavated in the mid-1950's and indicated an Archaic occupation from at least 8,000 B.C. to after 2,000 B.C. In view of the conclusions drawn from the Modoc and other site data (Fowler 1959), an Archaic occupation such as 11-R-342 would most probably represent a specialized and perhaps seasonal camp exploiting a particular resource found in the Kaskaskia Island riverine habitat.

Woodland Occupation:

The Woodland tradition in the Missouri-Illinois area (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500) is marked by the addition of pottery, agriculture,

and burial mounds. The impact of having cultivation to augment the hunting and gathering economy produced apparently more extensive and intensive occupations that in time were able to support rather complex social and religious systems.

Sites representing occupations dating early in the transition from the Archaic to the Woodland lifestyle (Early Woodland) are rare in general, and to date none are recorded for the immediate Kaskaskia Island area. The Middle Woodland period (ca. 300 B.C.-A.D. 500) is distinguished by skillfully made artifacts and elaborate burials. There are two centers of impressive development, one in the Ohio River Valley and the other in the Illinois River Valley. The Twenhafel site (11-J-12) appears to be a major southern Illinois Middle Woodland occupation located just west of Gorham, Illinois, in Jackson County. The floodplain in Jackson County has numerous less extensive sites that no doubt supported Twenhafel as their center. However, the sphere of influence of the Twenhafel site does not seem to have extended as far north as Kaskaskia Island. No Middle Woodland occupations have been reported for the immediate area, and on the Randolph and Monroe County floodplain areas further north Middle Woodland sites are surprisingly rare.

Late Woodland occupations (A.D. 500-1500) seem to be small villages and camps with some cultivation augmenting the hunting and gathering. Some archaeologists view it as a period of general decline following the collapse of the cultural complexity of the Middle Woodland period; others argue instead that it is

a continuation of the lifestyle begun with the introduction of ceramics, burial mounds and agriculture--a way of life that was largely unaffected by the Middle Woodland florescence and decline that occurred simultaneously. During the Late Woodland period both the Mississippi River Valley bluffs and floodplain were extensively utilized. Evidence of Late Woodland occupations (11-R-329, 23-StG-125) is found along the levee proposals on Kaskaskia Island. Other sites recorded as Woodland (11-R-336, 11-R-339, 11-R-341, 11-R-356, 11-R-360, 11-R-363, 11-R-366) probably also fall within the Late Woodland (or possibly Mississippian) period, but the ceramics recovered were not diagnostic enough to be certain.

Mississippian Occupation:

The Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1500) is difficult to summarize because although a substantial amount of artifactual data has accumulated, the period is not yet understood. The Mississippian occupation seems to have been economically based upon a greater reliance upon agriculture and the subsequent development of larger, more permanent, interrelated towns. Mississippian settlements occur in greatest number in the central Mississippi River Valley, though the sphere of influence extended for hundreds of miles in all directions.

Fifty miles north of Kaskaskia Island, just west of the present city of Collinsville, Illinois, is the Cahokia site, the largest single site in North America. It includes Monk's Mound (the largest earthen mound in North America), at least

100 other mounds (though not all have survived modern settlement), and a defensive palisade, "woodhenge" (a presumed calendrical device), as well as village areas. Cahokia, assumed to be the Mississippian "capital," represents an enormous amount of expended energy and indicates a highly structured political-social-economic system capable of controlling and supporting a substantial population.

Cahokia, as the capital, is surrounded by supportive satellite communities that in turn are surrounded by smaller supportive villages and farmsteads in an extensive settlement pattern. The Common Field site (23-StG-100), located southeast of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, near the junction of U.S. 61 and the County Road (just west of the survey area), is a multiple mound (at least 7) Mississippian site that has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. It could represent a large community within the Cahokia sphere. Its proximity to Saline Creek, and the number of salt pan fragments collected from the surface indicate that one of its major economic functions was to supply salt. The Mississippian sites located within the survey area (11-R-324c, 11-R-342, 11-R-343, 11-R-347, 11-R-351, 11-R-352, 11-R-357, and 11-R-359) appear to be farmsteads or perhaps small villages that could have helped support the Common Field site, and thus could be part of the Cahokia cultural-economic system.

Historic Occupation:

Although it is outside the scope of this project, indications

of early French occupation were noted within the survey area. The materials recovered are from the areas of the original Ste. Genevieve (founded 1735, destroyed by the 1784 flood) and the original Kaskaskia (begun in 1703, destroyed by the flood in the 1890's). Also noted was debris from the turn of the 20th century.

III. Inventory of Sites

The pedestrian survey, under the direction of George R. Milner, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, and assisted by John E. Kelly, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, recorded 42 new sites, and revisited a previously recorded site, 11-R-324. The thirty new sites found in Randolph County, Illinois, were reported to the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) and have been assigned IAS site numbers. Within the previously recorded site, 11-R-324, six "concentrations" of material were reported to the IAS. The twelve new sites found in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, were reported to the Missouri Archaeological Survey.

Table 1 provides the basic information for the sites encountered by the survey, and indicates which Levee Proposals would affect each site. It is important to note that all five proposals transect the French Colonial District (on National Register of Historic Places); however, Proposals D and E would affect fewer sites.

The accompanying map is generally quite inaccurate when compared with the USGS quadrangles and aerial photos. Though

the map and Kaskaskia 7 1/2' Quadrangle are drawn to the same scale, it is impossible to overlay the two, and comparison with the 1973 aerial photos indicates that the quadrangle is the more accurate representation. Consequently the sites and areas surveyed are placed upon the map as accurately as possible with respect to the contiguous levee. To best determine the actual site locations, it is recommended that the UTM coordinates (taken from the Kaskaskia 7 1/2' Quadrangle) and the Longitude-Latitude designations (taken from the Weingarten 15' Quadrangle) be used.

The survey area south and west of Beaver Island presents additional mapping problems. The 2.5 kilometer area west of Beaver Island has the Mississippi River channel located 100-500 meters too far south. Consequently the existing levee in this area is also located several meters too far south; and as mapped, the portion of the levee immediately south of Beaver Island intersects the circular portion of the levee 500 meters too far west. To remedy this problem, an approximation (scaled from the aerial photos) of the actual location of the south bank of the river and the levee have been added to the map. The levee sections southeast of Ste. Genevieve and west of Pujol also appear mislocated. A more correct location (scaled from the aerial photos) has been added to the map.

Details of the sites reported by this survey are presented below. The numerical prefix "11" indicates an Illinois site number. The Missouri prefix is "23." Four chert types are

mentioned: Mill Creek chert and Kaolin chert outcrop in Union County, Illinois; Mansker chert outcrops south of Rockwood, Illinois, in Jackson County and north of Menard Penitentiary in Randolph County, Illinois; "Rootbeer" chert is known to outcrop south of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Historic materials were examined by Dr. Margaret K. Brown. When possible the ground visibility is noted since the field conditions affect the amount of material that can be seen (see Section IV).

11-R-329. Material from the site includes 1 flake; 1 hoe flake (could be Mill Creek chert); and 2 sherds (both with plain surfaces and grog temper). The thin scatter in approximately a 50 meter linear area appears to be a Late Woodland occupation. John Klein reports finding a "tomahawk" in this field, just east of his house. Good ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243075-125 N 4203850. On National Register.

11-R-330. Material includes 1 musket ball. Presumably it represents the French settlement of the area. Good ground visibility. Location: E 243090 N 4203800. On National Register.

11-R-324. French Kaskaskia was reported by Dr. Margaret Brown in December, 1974. Location: (UTM) E 243000-244000 N 4204000-4205000. On National Register. Six concentrations within this area were noted:

11-R-324a. Material includes 1 musket ball; 1 blue feather edge sherd (could be slightly earlier than 1870's); 1 possible piece of French Faience (can be earlier than 1800's); and 3 miscellaneous pieces of crockery. Good ground visibility.

Location: (UTM) E 243050 N 4204075.

11-R-324b. The presence of one flake may indicate a prehistoric occupation. Fair ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243075 N 4204000-050.

11-R-324c. Prehistoric materials indicate a Mississippian occupation: 1 Monk's Mound Red rim (interior-exterior red slip, limestone temper); 1 sherd (grog tempered); and 1 flake. Historic materials indicate the period between the 1890's and 1910: 1 musket ball; 1 china doll; 1 bottle stopper; 1 bottle (soda?) with seam; and 3 pieces of miscellaneous crockery. Also found was 1 water worn pebble. The Historic debris and occasional prehistoric material covered approximately 1 acre. Location: (UTM) E 243210 N 4204050-100.

11-R-324d. Possible prehistoric material includes 1 water worn (or heat treated?) modified flake. Historic material includes 1 pipe stem. The two items were within 25 meters of each other. Crockery and limestone in the area were not collected. Good ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243175 N 4204700.

11-R-324e. Possible prehistoric material includes 1 flake of low grade chert and 1 tiny piece of chert. Fair ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243900 N 4204300.

11-R-324f. Possible prehistoric material includes 2 chert pieces (1 modified). A water worn pebble was also recovered; abundant gravel was noted in the area. Poor ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243300 N 4204210.

11-R-336. The material, scattered within a 50 meter area, indicates a Woodland occupation and includes 1 sherd (plain surfaces, grog temper); 3 sherd fragments (1 possibly cordmarked, all grog tempered); and 2 flakes (1 modified, 1 possibly heat treated). Fair to poor ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 242600-650 N 4203710.

11-R-339. A Woodland habitation is indicated by 1 sherd (cordmarked, grog tempered). Fair ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 242490 N 4203610.

11-R-340. One piece of chert indicates a possible prehistoric site; and 1 pipe stem indicates a possible historic occupation. Good ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 244175 N 4204825. On National Register.

11-R-341. A Woodland occupation is indicated by a thin scatter of 5 flakes (4 modified, 2 Kaolin chert) from E 242175-300 N 4203275-350; and 1 chert chunk and 1 sherd (grog tempered - some grit) from E 242000-100 N 4203100. Good ground visibility.

11-R-342. A Mississippian occupation is indicated by 1 shell tempered sherd. An Archaic occupation is indicated by a Late Archaic point style. Also found was one flake on Mansker chert. The 3 items were found in a 150 meter linear area. It is possible that the Archaic point was being reused by Mississippian peoples; but if the point does indicate an Archaic component, it would make this site of particular interest since no other Archaic evidence was found during the survey. The flake was found with poor ground visibility; the sherd and

point were found later with fair to good ground visibility.

Location: (UTM) E 245900-246050 N 4200400-450.

11-R-343. When the site was first collected, a Mississippian occupation was indicated by a shell tempered sherd with plain surfaces; 1 triangular projectile point; 8 flakes (2 burned, 1 modified); and 4 pieces of bone. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 240625 N 4197710. The site was later controlled (grid) surface collected, postholed, and test excavated. The new materials, recovered from a 1700 square meter area, confirm a Mississippian occupation. (The base point for the grid, N100 E100, was established in the south west corner of the field; the east-west fence line was used as the base line; the base point was 4.3 meters east of the base edge of the levee.) The materials recovered during the grid surface collection are as follows: N100-110, E130-140: 3 pieces limestone; 1 flake. N100-110, E140-150: 5 pieces limestone; 2 pieces sandstone; 1 modified flake. N110-20, E100-110: 2 burned flakes. N110-120, E110-120: 4 flakes (1 modified); 2 sherds (shell tempered, plain); 1 sherd (shell tempered, interior-exterior red slip). N110-120, E120-130: 1 chert piece; 1 flake. N110-120, E130-140: 2 pieces sandstone; 3 flakes (1 modified). N110-120, E140-150: 1 piece limestone; 1 burned flake. N120-130, E100 to edge of levee: 6 flakes (1 modified); 1 piece limestone. N120-130, E100-110: 1 water worn pebble; fedlspar crystal; 1 scraper; 9 flakes (2 modified). N120-130, E110-120: 2 sherds (shell tempered, plain surfaces, 1 with interior-exterior red slip);

1 water worn pebble; 1 biface; 12 flakes (2 modified, 1 Kaolin); 1 scraper/knife. N120-130, E120-130: 1 large piece limestone; 4 flakes (1 modified). N120-130, E130-140: 1 triangular point. N120-130, E140-150: 1 piece limestone. N130-140, E100 to edge of levee: 1 flake; 1 biface. N130-140, E100-110: 5 pieces mound gravel; 2 pieces sandstone; 10 pieces limestone; 1 igneous rock; 2 water worn pebbles; 1 piece vein quartz; 1 biface base; 1 biface midsection; 1 core; 50 flakes (some modified). N130-140, E110-120: 1 piece chert; 1 piece mound gravel; 2 flakes. N130-140, N120-130: 1 chert chunk. N130-140, E130-140: 1 piece limestone. N140-145, E100-110: 3 flakes (1 burned, 1 modified); 1 piece of chert. Some glass, recent mammal bone and modern crockery were also collected.

Three of the postholes, dug at 10 meter intervals within the grid, produced material. Posthole N140, E100: 1 pottery fragment; 1 flake; both from plowzone. Posthole N130, E110: 1 bone fragment in plowzone (recent mammal). Posthole N130, E100: flake and bone fragment in plowzone.

Two test pits were excavated and the plowzone of both produced some material: Trench #1 at N125-136, E118-120 contained a piece of glass, sandstone, and bone; 3 pieces limestone; and 7 flakes (1 modified). Trench #2 at N130-140, E103-104 produced one piece of gravel. More information on the controlled surface collection, post holing and test excavation can be found in Section IV.

11-R-344. A possible prehistoric site is indicated by 2 flakes. Ground visibility extremely poor. Location: (UTM) E 245375 N 4201675.

11-R-345. One large flake indicates a possible prehistoric site. Fair ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 245100 N 4201710.

11-R-346. One large modified flake indicates a possible prehistoric occupation. Poor to fair ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 244600 N 4202675.

11-R-347. A Mississippian occupation is indicated by the first collection that includes 2 shell tempered sherds; 35 flakes (10 modified, some heat treated); 1 granitic cobble; 3 pieces of sandstone; 1 piece limestone; and 1 mammal bone fragment. Poor to fair ground visibility. A later collection, under similar ground conditions confirms the Mississippian occupation with 1 biface; 10 sandstone fragments; 4 sherds (2 grit tempered with plain surfaces); 4 chert pieces; 90 flakes (including Mansker and "rootbeer" cherts--many modified); 2 triangular projectile points and 1 possible drill base. The scatter covered an area approximately 100 x 50 meters. Location: (UTM) E 244700-750 N 4202600-700.

11-R-348. A possible prehistoric occupation is indicated by 1 piece of chert that is possibly a core. Poor ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 244710 N 4201900.

11-R-349. A possible prehistoric site is indicated by 1 flake. Poor ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 245050 N 4201950.

11-R-350. A possible prehistoric occupation is indicated by 1 modified flake of Mansker chert. Very poor ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 245200 N 4201550.

11-R-351. A Mississippian occupation is indicated by 7 sherds (1 red slipped, grit tempered; 2 shell tempered with plain surfaces; 3 grit tempered with plain surfaces; 1 cordmarked with grit temper); 1 projectile point; sandstone; and 18 flakes (including Mansker chert, 6 modified). One musket ball indicates a possible Historic occupation. A later collection confirms the Mississippian occupation with 2 hoe flakes; 2 bone fragments; limestone; sandstone; 2 triangular projectile points; 4 chert pieces (including Mansker chert); 83 flakes (many modified); 1 Mansker chert core; 5 shell tempered sherds (some grog) with plain surfaces; 5 cordmarked sherds with grit-grog temper; 1 fabric marked sherd with coarse grit temper; 4 shell tempered (some grog) sherds with plain surfaces; 1 cordmarked, shell tempered sherd; 1 shell tempered sherd with red slip; and 1 cordmarked, shell tempered sherd with red slip. Ground visibility for the first collection was not noted, but for the second collection it was good. The scatter covered an area approximately 250 x 50 meters. Location: (UTM) E 245100-300 N 4210150-325.

11-R-352. A possible prehistoric occupation was noted by a piece of chert. A second collection, under improved ground visibility, indicates a Mississippian occupation covering approximately 175 x 75 meters. The material includes 1 notched hoe (Mill Creek chert); 1 drill; 2 triangular projectile points; 1

piece quartzite; 1 water worn pebble; 128 flakes (includes Kaolin and Mansker cherts--many modified); 1 Monk's Mound Red sherd; 1 cordmarked sherd with grit-grog temper; 5 shell tempered (some grog) sherds; 1 fabric marked sherd with grit-grog temper; 1 red slipped sherd with grit temper; and 4 red slipped sherds with shell temper (some grog). Location: (UTM) E 245225-400 N 4200950-4201125.

11-R-354. A possible prehistoric site is indicated by 3 flakes within a 75 meter area. A possible historic occupation is indicated by a musket ball. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243600 N 4203925-4204000. On National Register.

11-R-355. A prehistoric occupation is indicated by a flake and a biface that could be a scraper. One musketball indicates a possible historic occupation. Location: (UTM) E 243675 N 4203900-925. On National Register.

11-R-356. A Woodland occupation is indicated by a thin scatter of 2 sherds (grit tempered with plain surfaces); 1 granitic cobble; and 9 flakes (3 modified; some Mansker chert). Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 243325-475 N 4203750-850. On National Register.

11-R-357. A Woodland occupation is indicated by 1 biface tip (well worked); 1 core; 6 flakes (1 possibly Mill Creek chert, 2 modified); 1 sherd (plain surfaces; grit-grog temper. Location: (UTM) E 243300-475 N 4203900-950. On National Register. Site was later controlled (grid) surface collected and postholed. The new materials recovered from a 140 x 30 meter area indicate

Mississippian and French occupation. (The base point (E00,S00) for the grid was located in the northwest corner of the field, 20.20 meters east of the underground cable, and approximately 2 meters south of the base of the levee. The stake was in the middle of the field road.) Materials recovered from the grid surface collection are as follows:

SO-15, 60-80: large chert nodule; small piece of chert; 5 flakes (some burned); 1 shell tempered sherd with plain surfaces. SO-15, 80-100: fossiliferous chert nodule; 3 flakes (1 burned); 1 sherd (cordmarked with grit-grog temper). SO-15, E100-120: 1 Mansker chert piece; 1 hoe flake. SO-15, E140-160: 1 modified flake. S15-30, E20-40: 1 flake; 1 shell tempered fragment. S15-30, E40-60: 1 flake. S15-30, E80-100: 1 core; 1 piece sandstone; 3 flakes. S15-30, E100-120: 1 musket ball; 2 flakes. S15-30, E120-140: 1 piece limestone; 1 shell tempered sherd (plain surfaces).

All of the postholes, dug at 40 meter intervals on an east-west line were sterile. Further testing was planned, however the grid was destroyed when the field was unexpectedly disced. (For more information see Section IV).

11-R-358. A possible prehistoric occupation is indicated by a flake. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E243325 N 4203810. On National Register.

11-R-359. A Mississippian occupation, covering approximately 50 x 75 meters, is indicated by 15 flakes (few modified); sandstone; 5 pieces chert (1 Mansker chert); 7 sherds (5 cordmarked

with grit temper and 2 plain, 1 with shell and 1 with grit temper); and 2 pottery fragments. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 244800 N 4203000-075.

11-R-360. A Woodland site is indicated by 1 sherd (cord-marked, grit temper); and 4 flakes (1 Kaolin chert) found within in a 25 x 25 meter area. Excellent ground visibility. Location: E 244810 N 4202875.

11-R-361: A possible prehistoric site is indicated by 1 flake. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 244750 N 4204910.

11-R-362. A prehistoric site of unknown culture is indicated by 1 scraper and 2 flakes. Good ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 242875 N 4203650-800.

11-R-363. A Woodland site is indicated by 1 chert limestone biface; 4 pieces of chert (2 Mansker chert); 10 flakes (1 Mansker chert, 1 modified); and 3 sherds (plain surfaces, grit-grog temper). Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 245150-250 N 4200900-925.

11-R-364. A possible prehistoric site is indicated by a chert piece that could be a core. Location: (UTM) E 244900 N 4200875.

11-R-365. A prehistoric site of unknown culture is indicated by 4 flakes (1 Mansker chert, 1 modified) found within a 10 x 10 meter area. Location: (UTM) E 244950 N 4201075.

11-R-366. A Woodland occupation is indicated by 2 pieces of chert; 5 flakes (2 modified); and 1 sherd (plain surfaces

with grit-grog temper). Material was found in an area approximately 20 x 40 meters. Location: (UTM) E 244825 N 4200950.

23-StG-124. This area may represent remnants of Historic Ste. Genevieve, founded in 1735 and destroyed by the flood of 1784. The town is reported to have been in this area and the materials recovered could be contemporary with the town, if not part of the town itself. The KA-1 area (field number) consists of two clusters of limestone chunks (each chunk ca. 20-30 centimeters in diameter) and artifacts. Each cluster, approximately 8 meters in diameter represents the east and west ends of the KA-1 area (entire area 125 x 13 meters). Good to fair ground visibility. Materials from house cluster number 1 include 10 pieces of French Faience (some polychrome); 1 possible glazed brick; and 1 miscellaneous piece of crockery. House cluster number 2 material includes 1 piece of French Faience; 6 miscellaneous pieces of crockery; 1 piece of earthenware (could be Old Green Glaze); piece of iron kettle; and strap iron pieces. Location: (UTM) E 236975-237100 N 4204975. The KA-1S and KA-1SE areas (poor ground visibility) are isolated finds, though occasional limestone chunks are found in the area. Each area contained one piece of French Faience. Location: (UTM) KA-1S-- E 237020 N 4204810; KA-1SE-- E 237230 N 4204890.

23-StG-125. Materials within a 100 x 20 meter area indicate a Late Woodland occupation. They include 30 sherds (19 cordmarked, all with grit (some grog) temper; two with pink paste); 23 flakes and chert pieces (11 modified); and 1 point base (corner notched).

Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 236650 N 4201350-450.

23-StG-126. The material from this area (20 x 10 meters) includes 3 pieces of chert (2 could be gravel) and 1 flake (modified?), and indicates a possible prehistoric site of unknown culture. There is abundant sand bag and black plastic remains in this area. The levee broke here in 1973 so the flakes could have been washed in, or redeposited by the river. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 238800 N 4205300.

23-StG-127. One flake (could be gravel) was found and it indicates a possible prehistoric site, though this is the area where the levee broke in 1973, so the flake could have been washed in, or redeposited by the river. Excellent ground visibility. Location: (UTM) E 238800 N 4205000.

23-StG-116. The presence of 1 flake indicates a possible prehistoric site. Excellent ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°01'54" Latitude 37°57'57".

23-StG-117. The presence of two flakes (1 modified) within 10 meters indicates a probable prehistoric site of unknown culture. Excellent ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°02'08" Latitude 37°58'06".

23-StG-118. Material from this area includes two flakes that indicate a probable site of unknown prehistoric culture. Excellent ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°02'03" Latitude 37°58'02".

23-StG-119. Indications of a prehistoric site of unknown

culture include 1 piece of chert and 3 flakes (2 modified, 1 heat treated). The items were found approximately 10 meters from one another. Good ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°00'09" Latitude 37°57'21".

23-StG-120. Two flakes (1 heat treated and modified) indicates a probable prehistoric site of unknown culture. There was abundant water worn gravel in the field. Fair ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°02'14" Latitude 37°58'30". (See also 23-StG-123).

23-StG-121. Material from the area includes 1 piece of chert that indicates a possible site. There was abundant water worn gravel in the field. Fair ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°02'13" Latitude 37°58'37".

23-StG-122. One flake indicates a possible prehistoric site. Fair ground visibility. Location: Longitude 90°02'18" Latitude 37°58'39".

23-StG-123. Two flakes (1 modified) indicate a probable site. There was abundant water worn gravel in the field. The flakes are from the north end of the same ridge as 23-StG-120, so the two could be related. Location: Longitude 90°02'19.5" Latitude 37°58'38.5".

IV. Assessment of Value

It is impossible to assess the "value" of these sites because of the limitations of pedestrian survey. Without actual excavation there is no way to adequately assess the condition of the

condition of the undisturbed area below the plowzone. Pedestrian surveys are based upon location of materials that usually have been brought to the surface by plowing and therefore are from a disturbed context. On Kaskaskia Island in particular, periodic flooding, channel variations and past levee construction have greatly altered the topography and consequently have also disturbed and destroyed much of the evidence of former human occupation.

Another limitation of pedestrian survey is the field conditions that can affect the probability of even locating the surface materials. Not all of the land walked was in optimal survey condition; visibility was often hindered by fresh discing, extensive weeds, etc. Some, but not all, areas were rechecked under improved conditions.

Site 11-R-352 provides an excellent example of the effect of field conditions upon pedestrian survey results. The area was first walked on August 13, and a single chert flake was recovered. On August 22, after heavy rains had puddled the field, the area was rechecked and the collection included a notched hoe, a drill, 2 triangular projectile points, 15-20 sherds and over 100 flakes, including recognizable chert types from known southern Illinois sources. The first collection, one flake, was nothing more than an indication that there could be a site in the area. Few archaeologists would assess the site as "valuable," and some would not even bother to report the isolated find. However, the second collection includes artifacts indicating a

Mississippian occupation, thus increasing the archaeological meaning of the site. On paper, the second collection, including "goodies," increases the "value" of the site, although the (still unknown) quality of the undisturbed subsurface is the same as it was at the time of the first collection.

Another single flake site, 11-R-342, was rechecked under improved conditions (also due to heavy rain) and the subsequent collection includes indicators of a possible two component site, Archaic and Mississippian. On other rechecked sites such as 11-R-347, 11-R-351, 23-StG-124, and 23-StG-125, the second collection provided a larger sample of materials that reinforced the cultural affiliation indicated by the first collection.

To augment the pedestrian survey, the additional techniques of controlled (grid) surface collection and postholing were applied to two Mississippian occupations, 11-R-343 and 11-R-357. In addition test excavation was utilized on 11-R-343. Details of the materials recovered by the controlled surface collection, postholing, and test excavation are presented with the site description (Section III, pp. 12-13).

The controlled surface collection entailed the recovery of everything within grid units (10 x 10 meter squares on 11-R-343 and 15 x 20 meter rectangles on 11-R-357). The recovery of everything increased the sample of materials from the sites; on 11-R-343 the results gave a better indication of the spatial limits of the surface scatter; and on 11-R-357 the materials indicated a Mississippian occupation.

The post holes (dug to a depth of 50 centimeters at 10 meter intervals on 11-R-343 and 40 meter intervals on an east-west line on 11-R-357) revealed the soil variation in the site area; and on 11-R-343 three postholes revealed materials from within the plowzone.

On 11-R-343 two test pits, 1 x 2 meters and 1 x 1 meter were excavated and the soil was screened. The plowzone produced an occasional flake and a piece of gravel; but the subsoil proved to be sterile sand. The site scatter within the grid covered over 1700 square meters so it is disappointing, but not surprising that no features were found within the 3 square meters of tested area.

These techniques, controlled surface collection, postholing, and test excavation proved to be too time-consuming to be applied to the other reported sites. At the present time two additional techniques, the magnetometer survey (Breiner 1973) and the phosphate test (Eidt and Woods 1974) are being used experimentally to locate subsurface archaeological features. The 1975 survey was not equipped to utilize these techniques, however they could prove useful for future assessment of the sites to be destroyed by the chosen proposal.

It is impossible to assess the value of these sites without examining the potential for site data undisturbed beneath the plowzone, but due to the proposed levee construction, all sites in Randolph County, Illinois, were given High Priority status with a ranking of "C5." (The "C" indicates that the site is of

unknown quality; the "5" indicates that the site faces imminent destruction within zero to two years.) If the Missouri Archaeological Survey had used a similar ranking system, the Ste. Genevieve County sites would have received a similar ranking. All sites located by the 1975 survey are assumed to be valuable until proven otherwise. This assumption is particularly necessary in the Kaskaskia Island area where the unstable river and previous levee construction have presumably disturbed or destroyed a great percentage of the archaeological resources in the area.

V. Preservation

It has been stated here that the knowledge of the prehistoric period in general is incomplete; and in particular, the data available for the prehistory of Kaskaskia Island is limited to the Common Field site (23-StG-100) and the sites reported as a result of this survey. Much of the archaeological data on Kaskaskia Island has already been disturbed or destroyed.

It is impossible to adequately assess the value of a site without knowing the potential of the undisturbed subsurface. Consequently each of the 42 sites reported here is assumed to be valuable until proven otherwise.

It is imperative that the information from these sites be preserved. The sites themselves need not necessarily be preserved, but those that will be affected by the chosen proposal definitely should be salvaged.

Nine sites fall within the French Colonial District, on

the National Register, so their preservation is governed by the Moss-Bennett Act. As indicated in Table 1, some of the sites reported here are located outside the designated right-of-way. Though the reported area may not be directly affected by the chosen proposal, it is possible that below the plowzone some of the sites may continue into the right-of-way area. Therefore levee areas contiguous to these sites should also be checked for subsurface materials that may need salvaging.

Due to the limitations of pedestrian survey, there may be sites within the right-of-way that are not included in this report. Such sites would be buried deep enough for the plow to miss; consequently no surface materials would be present. In addition, due to unfavorable field conditions (not all fields could be rechecked), surface materials could easily have been missed. Therefore it is recommended that an archaeologist be present during levee construction.

TABLE 1

Site Number	Culture or Type	Nearby Proposals	National Register	Outside Right-of-Way
11-R-329	Late Woodland	A,B,C	x	
11-R-330	French?	A,B,C	x	x
11-R-324a	French	A,B,C	x	
11-R-324b	lithic	A,B,D	x	
11-R-324c	Mississippian; Late Historic	A,B,C	x	
11-R-324d	lithic;Historic	D,E	x	
11-R-324e	lithic	A,B,C,D,E	x	
11-R-324f	lithic	A,B,C	x	
11-R-336	Woodland	A,B,C		
11-R-339	Woodland	A,B,C		
11-R-340	lithic;Historic	A,B,C,D,E	x	
11-R-341	Woodland	A,B,C		
11-R-342	Mississippian; Archaic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-343	Mississippian	A,E		
11-R-344	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-345	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-346	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		x
11-R-347	Mississippian	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-348	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		x
11-R-349	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-350	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-351	Mississippian; French	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-352	Mississippian	A,B,C,D,E		

TABLE 1 (continued)

Site Number	Culture or Type	Nearby Proposals	National Register	Outside Right-of-Way
11-R-354	lithic;French?	A,B,C	x	
11-R-355	lithic;French?	A,B,C	x	
11-R-356	Woodland	A,B,C	x	x
11-R-357	Mississippian French?	A,B,C	x	
11-R-358	lithic	A,B,C	x	x
11-R-359	Mississippian	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-360	Woodland	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-361	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		
11-R-362	lithic	A,B,C		
11-R-363	Woodland	A,B,C,D,E		x
11-R-364	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		x
11-R-365	lithic	A,B,C,D,E		x
11-R-366	Woodland	A,B,C,D,E		x
23-StG-124	French	D,E		
23-StG-125	Late Woodland	B,E		
23-StG-126	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-127	lithic	D,E		x
23-StG-116	lithic	D,E		?
23-StG-117	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-118	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-119	lithic	D,E		?
23-StG-120	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-121	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-122	lithic	D,E		
23-StG-123	lithic	D,E		

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